

ALLIES ON OFFENSIVE; GAIN ON WIDE FRONT; RETAKE 6 TOWNS, THREATENING Foe's FLANK; 100,000 PICKED U. S. TROOPS SENT TO BATTLE

ANTI-DRAFT MOB FIGHTS CAVALRY IN QUEBEC RIOTS

**Crowd Attempts to Liberate
Conscripts Quartered
in Barracks.**

SEVERAL TROOPERS HURT

Rioters Get Stock of Firearms
Later by Raiding Hardware Store.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
QUEBEC, March 31.—Quebec had a
day of riot warfare last night and to-
day when it witnessed a cavalry charge
and dodged flying bullets. A mob of
10,000 assembled in the St. Roch district,
the lower town, in which most of the
trouble has originated, and marched in
military formation to the barracks with
the avowed intention of liberating the
conscripts quartered there.

Fortunately the barracks had been
evacuated and the military well pre-
pared. When the first
charge of rioters ratted on the drill
hall windows the gates opened and a
squadron of cavalry charged the mob,
which scattered, but returned the bom-
bardment with chunks of ice from door-
ways. Several troopers and civilians were
injured, but none seriously. The
horses were worse, their legs being cut
with missiles.

Early to-night a hardware store in the
lower town was raided and the rioters
got a stock of firearms. To prevent a
repetition of this occurrence the mili-
tary authorities made a descent on an-
other store and took possession of all
revolvers and ammunition stocked there.

Smiling at Soldiers.
To-day being Easter Sunday the
streets were thronged and despite the
reading in the Catholic churches of a
threat to the military by the rioters the
citizens to remain calm and help in re-
storing order, the spirit of excitement
was abroad and it was easily seen that
the trouble was not over. Shots were
fired at the military by the rioters and
cavalry without hitting any soldiers, but
a young man and two girls were
wounded by stray bullets.

Rioting broke out again and cavalry
was again employed in clearing the
streets. The horse of Lieut. Montserrat
was killed under him.

There were several casualties of a
night nature, among persons who were
unable to get out of the way quickly
enough when the cavalry advanced.
Threats to blow up the barracks were
carried out by the rioters, but the
officers if they commented unfavorably
on the disturbances were made public, and
in one case had a peculiar effect on
Saturday. A Montreal paper, Le
Nationaliste, goes so far as to suggest
that they may be the work of Govern-
ment "agents provocateurs."

That martial law would be welcomed
by the majority of responsible citizens is
evident from their conversation. In
Montreal there is no public sympathy
for the rioters among the French Cana-
dians and the affair is not looked on
as a racial issue.

Even French Canadians freely suggest
the use of machine guns if the affair
were further, for they feel the prestige
of their race is being made to suffer by
the actions of a few irresponsible hot-
heads.

Several clashes took place late to-
night between the military and the riot-
ers in which several civilians, including
a newspaper reporter, were wounded.
Mobs of about a thousand men each are
parading in different sections of the city
and the military have been obliged to
mount machine guns at strategic points.
A large body of troops with a machine
gun is stationed at the Post Office ready
for action.

BRITISH WIN IN AIR IN ITALY.

**They Bring Down 25 Enemy Craft
and Lose Only 10.**

LONDON, March 31.—Twenty-three
enemy airplanes have been destroyed
by British aviators since they have been
operating on the Italian front, says a
British official communication issued to-
day. The text follows:
On the Italian front the British
troops holding the Montello section
were relieved in the middle of March
and since have taken a new sector on
the Asiago plateau.

Our flying corps since its arrival in
Italy has destroyed eighty-three enemy
machines and lost ten.

LIBERTY MOTOR STANDS TEST.

**Prove Four Persons From Hamp-
ton to Annapolis and Back.**

HAMPDEN, Va., March 31.—A Liberty
motor installed in a Curtiss machine was
used today by Major Roy L. Brown,
chief flying officer at Langley Field,
to make a trip to Annapolis, Md., and back.
Major Brown carried three passengers.
Army officers said the motor acted
efficiently throughout the round trip, and
no trouble was made. No other de-
tails were given out.

King George Praises Americans in France

LONDON, March 31.—Rear-
Admiral Sir George Somers,
headquarters in France, de-
scribing King George's visit to the
front, says:

In the course of an inspection
the King visited an American
section, the members of which
he congratulated upon their fine
and smart appearance, praise
which was well justified, for a
likelier looking set of lads never
yet swore to drive the Hun out
of the air.

The King spent a crowded fifty
hours in France, moving about
freely among troops who had
taken part in the first onrush of
the German offensive.

T. R.'S SON LAY IN MUD 14 HOURS

Capt. Archie Roosevelt Is Un-
der German Fire After Be-
ing Wounded.

SUFFERED INTENSE PAIN

Left Arm Broken and Knee
Injured by Shrapnel
—Condition Good.

For fourteen hours after he was
wounded in action with the American
forces in France on March 13, Capt.
Archie Roosevelt, son of Theodore
Roosevelt, lay in a muddy trench un-
der fire, according to a letter received
yesterday by Dr. Joseph Hartwell of
Portchester, N. Y., from a physician
friend who is in charge of an evacua-
tion hospital behind the American lines.

The letter contains the first definite
news of the condition of Capt.
Roosevelt's wounds and testifies to his
superb courage.

Capt. Roosevelt, the letter explains,
was wounded at 5 o'clock in the morn-
ing, but until 7 o'clock that night the
heavy artillery fire from the German
trenches made it impossible to remove
him from the trench.

During all this time he suffered intensely,
but managed to hide his agony under a
cheerful Rooseveltian smile. To those
who attended him he made light of his
injuries.

At the hospital it was found that his
left arm had been broken and that
he had a severe concussion of the head,
penetrating the skull. An operation
was performed immediately and the
shrapnel removed, the wound being left
open.

Dr. Hartwell, the recipient of the let-
ter, is distinctly related to Mrs. Archi-
bald Roosevelt, who likewise received
her first direct report from her husband
yesterday in the form of a cablegram
written by the captain from his hospital
cot. The cablegram which was received
by Mrs. Roosevelt in Boston read:

"Am resting nicely. Everything O. K."
"ARCHIE."

Mrs. Roosevelt lost no time in com-
municating the good news by telephone
to Col. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill.

HONORS TO VOLUNTEERS.

Dartmouth 1918 Men in War Ser-
vice to Get Degrees.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
HANOVER, N. H., March 31.—By vote
of the trustees of Dartmouth College
yesterday the men in the 1918 class who
served in the United States Army or
Navy will be granted the degree at
this year's commencement exercises
which they would have received had
they not been in the service.

VIENNA PAPER NOT HOPEFUL.

Warns That England and America
Cannot Be Defeated.

BASEL, March 31.—The Arbeiter-
Zeitung of Vienna, a copy of the Thursday
edition of which has been received here,
sounds a note of warning to the Ger-
man people.
"Do not be deceived. Germany's vic-
tories never will force the Entente to
accept a peace of violence. If the Ger-
mans take Calais and Paris, and even
force France and Italy to capitulate,
there will ever remain the English
hidden in their island and America
preparing to take the sea. The greatest
victory cannot impose a peace of violence
on America and England."

HOOVER URGES U. S. TO SEIZE MEAT INDUSTRY

Drastic Step Proposed to
Saddle Burden on Those
Able to Bear It.

CALLS FOR COMMISSION

Against Plan of Packers to
Let High Prices Keep Con-
sommption Down.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Govern-
ment seizure and operation of the packing
plants of the nation with Federal super-
vision and control of the entire indus-
try of meat production and distribution is
proposed as an urgent necessity in a
letter by Food Administrator Hoover
to President Wilson, which was made
public here to-day. The recommendation
is the most drastic step in the matter
of food control that has been put
forward in official circles, and is looked
upon as laying a foundation for strict
regulation of foodstuffs of all kinds,
including wheat and sugar, in the im-
mediate future.

Competition between Government
needs and domestic consumption has
produced a condition in meat produc-
tion, says Mr. Hoover, which makes
necessary a complete change of policy
that will not only control prices but
will afford a maximum of protection to
both the Government and the civilian
consumer. He does not mention either
the packers or the meat distributing
agencies of the country, but the accept-
ance of his recommendation will elimi-
nate the former from the situation and
place the latter under strict Govern-
ment control.

Outline Possible Action.
The possible courses of action which
he says are possible in the situation
are:

* Abandonment by the Government
of all interest in price regulation and
conservation measures because of the
effect on the civilian consumer he
believes would be disastrous.

* Continuation of the present policy
of making large purchases with a
mixture of partial national policy in
effecting a day by day dealing with
emergencies.

* Stabilization of prices based upon
the cost of production at a fair and
stimulating profit to the producer, and
the elimination of speculative risks and
wasteful practices.

Mr. Hoover suggests the appointment
of a commission to take up all phases
of the meat situation and advise the
Government's policy. He proposes that
the commission include the Secretary of
Agriculture, the chairman of the Fed-
eral Reserve Board, the Secretary of
Labor and the Food Administrator.

This commission should at once ex-
amine the present situation in all its
aspects and determine a positive
national policy in meat, he says.

In discussing the effect of the present
policy on the civilian consumer, he
says that the adoption of conservation
through price increases puts the burden
on that section of the community with
the least purchasing power and results
in a conservation for the wealthy and
not for the poor.

BURDEN PUT UPON WEALTHY.

"An extension of the conservation
policy now in force places reduction in
consumption where it rightly belongs,
on those who can save from plenty and
not on those who save from necessity,"
he continued.

The packing interests of the country,
since organization of the meat division
of the Food Administration at Chicago,
have insisted that conservation should
be had through price fluctuations and
that higher prices would cause that de-
gree of conservation which the Govern-
ment desires necessary to the welfare of
the country at this time. Mr. Hoover
expressed his unalterable opposition to
that programme and frequently has ad-
vised the Food Administration officials
that the meat policy of the Govern-
ment must have the same degree of pro-
tection to the wage earner as to the
wealthy consumer.

Neither Mr. Hoover nor any one con-
nected with the meat division of the
Food Administration would discuss the
negotiations which have been carried on
with the packing interests or the at-
tempts made to solve the problem. Mr.
Hoover's letter to the President is ex-
pressed in terms of such unqualified di-
rectness as to lead to the belief here
that the end of the patience of the Gov-
ernment in negotiating with the pack-
ing interests has been reached and
that they believe the country's welfare
can be protected best through eliminat-
ing them entirely from the situation.

Collection Charge Refuted.

The unequivocal stand of the Food
Administrator in his letter to the Pres-
ident is regarded as giving relief to the
charges among cattle raising interests in
the Southwest that the Food Adminis-
tration is in collusion with the pack-
ing interests at Chicago and refraining
from measures that safeguard the cattle
men and the meat consumers at this
time.

American Troops Will Enter Battle in Picardy

PARIS, March 31.—An official
note issued to-day, dealing
with the operation of American
troops with the French and Brit-
ish, says:

The French Government has
decided to accede to the desire
expressed by Gen. Pershing in the
name of the United States
Government. The American
troops will fight side by side with
the British and French troops,
and the Star Spangled Banner
will float beside the French and
English flags in the plains of
Picardy.

PARIS SHELLING AROUSES POPE

Warns Emperor of Austria,
Threatening Condemnation
of Bombardment.

BIG GUNS FIRING AGAIN

Long Range Attack Resumed
on Easter Sunday With
Churches Crowded.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
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ROME, March 31.—The Pope is very
indignant over the German long range
bombardment of a church in Paris on
Good Friday. He has warned the Em-
peror of Austria-Hungary, threatening
public condemnation unless the bombard-
ments are discontinued and Austria's re-
sponsibility disavowed.

The Catholic newspapers, commenting
on the horrible episode which has pro-
voked worldwide dismay, recall the Ger-
man aid given to prevent the liberation
of Jerusalem and German complicity in
the Armenian massacre, which have
now been eclipsed.

GIANT GUNS STILL BOMBARDING PARIS

Churches More Crowded
Than on Other Easters.

PARIS, March 31.—The bombardment
of Paris by long range German guns
was resumed at 2:15 P. M. to-day. An
official note issued to-night says:

The German long range cannon
continued to-day to bombard the Paris
district. One person was killed and
one injured.

At the services this morning the
churches were more crowded than is
usual on Easter Sunday.

No unexploded shell from a gun bom-
barding Paris thus far has been found.
However, there have been examined in
the municipal laboratory fragments of
sufficient size to permit the directors to
reach certain conclusions. They are of
the type which the German engineers
use, and that the guns fire 210 millimeter
(8 1/4 inch) shells.

Apparently four guns are being used,
two on each alternate day. The in-
stallation and adjustment of the guns
must require at least three months.
Doubtless they are concealed under
mountains of cement, rendering it most
difficult to locate and destroy them.

NEW GUN DESCRIBED.

German Artillery Expert Says
Shell Travels Three Minutes.

GENEVA, March 31.—Lieut. Gen. von
Rohne, a German authority on ordnance
and inspector of artillery, gives in his
magazine of which he is editor, addi-
tional details in regard to the long dis-
tance German guns with which Paris is
being bombarded. He says they are
20 meters (65 1/2 feet) long. The empty
shell weighs 150 kilograms (330 pounds),
and the charge weighs the same. The
projectile attains a height of 30 kilo-
meters (18 1/2 miles) and descends from
the sky like a meteor on its target.

Gen. von Rohne says it requires about
three minutes for the shell to reach its
destination. The greatest difficulty in
the way of increasing the range was
overcome by sending the projectile high
enough to reach the target.

It appears the Germans are extremely
proud of the bombardment of Paris.

RAINBOWS PART OF FORCE GOING TO FOCH'S LINES

Official Washington Hails
Pershing's Move With
Great Enthusiasm.

UNDER FRENCH ORDERS

First Operation of American
Troops Since the Newly
Unified Command.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, March 31.—The an-
nouncement from Gen. Pershing's head-
quarters that the American troops have
begun to move toward the battle raging
on the plains of Picardy was hailed
with enthusiasm throughout official
Washington to-day. President Wilson
received the news early in the afternoon,
it having been transmitted to the White
House by the Associated Press. Major-
Gen. March also was informed.

As indicated in THE SUN this morn-
ing, the American troops will reach the
battle zone at the most critical time in
the conflict and they will have an op-
portunity, it is explained, to meet the
enemy in more or less open warfare.

The War Department bars all detailed
authoritative comment as to the strength
of the American forces to be thrown into
the battle. It can be stated, however,
that this force will be more than 100,000
men. Whether the American troops
which have been engaged holding five
small sectors of the line will be relieved
of this duty to participate in the Picardy
fighting.

The prevalent opinion in army circles
is that a large part of the troops so en-
gaged have been relieved by French
troops and that those American troops
who have had their baptism of German fire
under varying conditions, will be among
those picked by Gen. Foch, the Gen-
eralissimo of the allied armies, for the
work of awaiting French troops in the
prospective counter attack on a major
scale against the Germans.

New Yorkers to Enter War.

It is indicated that this so-called army
of first line fighting Americans will be
made up of the most seasoned troops in
Gen. Pershing's command. That the
regulars will be included is regarded
as a foregone conclusion. The troops
expected that the Rainbow Division,
which included former New York Na-
tional Guardsmen, may also participate
in the battle.

Estimates of the time it will take for
the maximum advance of the Germans
in the direction of the front line are
explained, probably will guard transpor-
tation lines or elsewhere behind the front
line to relieve more experienced French
and British troops for action.

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and British troops for action.

Military men here noted to-day the
encouraging reports from the battle
front, especially those indicating that
the French and British were fighting
side by side with striking spirit and
elan near Moreuil. This town was cap-
tured by the picked shock troops of the
Crown Prince on Friday. It represented
the maximum advance of the Germans
in this direction and was referred to
in the German official communiques as
an achievement.

Crown Prince Is Pushed Back.

But simultaneously with the an-
nouncement that Gen. Foch had been
made supreme commander of the allied
armies, it was learned that the German
and American forces came to the
front. The German official communiques
have begun to refer to Saturday's
fighting reports that these counter at-
tacks were repulsed.

The latest official announcement says
that after the most desperate and man-
gling fighting for the possession of
Moreuil the shock troops of the Crown
Prince have been thrown out at the
point of the bayonet and the French
are in possession.

According to reports the town changed
hands several times in succession, but
at the end the troops of the German
Crown Prince were driven out and Gen.
Foch's order had been executed. The
spirit which has characterized the work
of men under his command.

U. S. TROOPS MOVING BY FRENCH ORDERS

Men Go Forward Singing to
Join Battle Line.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN
FRANCE, March 31.—The acceptance by
Gen. Pershing's offer of all
American men and material for the
present emergency, in effect virtually
the entire American army, is now
being carried out. The French army and
American forces are concerned. This
is shown by the fact that the orders is-
sued to the American troops are of
French origin.

Fighting Centres at Moreuil, the Junction of the British and French Armies in Picardy

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
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LONDON, March 31.—Moreuil, seventeen miles south of Albert and
about eight north of Montdidier, the village about which the
fiercest fighting centred to-day, in which it changed hands four
times, is the chief point in the present German drive to capture
Amiens. It is also the present junction point of the French and
British armies. The place is of the highest importance strategically,
as it commands the road and the railway running northwest to
Amiens and also the road due east to Ailly and then on to Paris.

The Germans are following consistently their original programme
of striking hard and fast on as broad a front as possible at what they
consider the most vulnerable section of the Allied line. The thrust
of the attack in this region is falling upon the Crown Prince's army
under command of Gen. von Hutier, one of the ablest commanders
in the German army.

When the American troops go into the battle—they may be in
it now—they are likely to be heard from first in the region of Moreuil
or on the southern side of the Montdidier salient, where the French
already have begun a counter offensive, it is reported.

WARNS U. S. OF WAR MEDDLERS

London "Globe" Issues Appeal
Against Chatter of Ana-
teur Strategists.

DANGEROUS TO PLANS

"No Annexation and No In-
demnities" Slogan Called
German Catchword.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
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LONDON, March 31.—The "Globe," in a
special article entitled "The Americans
and Ourselves—An Appeal," after dis-
claiming any intention of echoing the
expressions of disappointment by ardent
Americans that the United States is not
counting for more in a military sense at
the beginning of her second year in the
war, says there are two points to which
it wishes to call America's attention, and
continues:

In all wars waged by democracies
there is a risk of the excessive pre-
dominance of talking men and writing
men over fighting men. The former are
not only in political control but they
are usually more nimble tongued, which
enables them to overcome the latter in
argument, even when the fighting men
are right.

Effect of Lip Service.

"As a result essential preparations
are postponed, sound plans of cam-
paign are rejected or ruined and wildcat
schemes are preferred. Not infrequently
there is actual interference with opera-
tions in the field.

"If the Americans can help us in con-
fusing the civilians to those questions
which are preferable to the military
stand, leaving a free hand to the sol-
diers and sailors in their proper sphere,
they will render an incalculable service
to the Allies and will offer for the com-
mon cause a decent prospect of victory."

"We have learned in this war, as in
every previous war, that the handicaps
which are inevitable in improvising a
great army are multiplied tenfold by
amateur strategy, which is far more
deadly to its own side than the most
brilliant enemy generalship. May the
Americans succeed in keeping this curse
outside of their war councils and ours."

Britain's Revenues Grow.

Gains Shown in All Departments
Except Excise.

LONDON, March 30.—The Treasury
statement for the financial year ended
yesterday shows a revenue of £707,234,-
655, an increase of £135,000,000 over
the preceding year. Nearly all sources
of revenue show increases except those
from excise, which dropped £4,322,000.
The chief increases were £180,240,000
from the income tax and £14,476,000 from
the income tax.

Need for Tobacco Increasing at Front

ALTHOUGH millions of smokers
have been sent by THE SUN
Tobacco Fund to our men at the
front, the need for tobacco is
becoming more urgent as the
strength of our army in France
is increased.

Now is the time to contribute,
or to repeat if you are already
on the honor roll of donors!
Friday night's patriotic rally
at Carnegie Hall with Muratore
to sing and Benson to deliver his
message should call there all
donors and other friends of the
soldiers.

WARNING! THE SUN TO- BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organiza- tion or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

British and French by Bay- onet and Cavalry Charge Again Regain Moreuil.

HAD BEEN TWICE LOST

Two Mile Gain Made in Sep-
tor Between Mesnil
and Lassigny.

TEWTON LOSS ENORMOUS

Eleventh Day of Battle Shows
Signs of Exhaustion on
Part of the Invaders.

PARIS, March 31.—The battle is
slackening, according to news reach-
ing Paris late to-night. The attacks
of the Germans to-day have been less
violent and less numerous, and it has
been observed that the enemy is
feverishly digging himself in, particu-
larly in the neighborhood of Las-
signy.

The general impression is that the
situation is most satisfactory.

BRITISH PUBLIC VEERS TO FOCH

Only a Few Regard Unified
Control as Aimed at Cer-
tain Commanders.

Yielded to Argument That
Army Would Resent Being
Under a Frenchman.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.
LONDON, March 31.—The appointment
of Gen. Ferdinand Foch, the French
Chief of Staff, as Generalissimo with
supreme power of decision over the
allied armies, has caused general satis-
faction except among the few who
persist in seeing in this plan an intrigue
against certain high British army com-
manders fostered by an element in the
Cabinet and a section of the press.

This action is regarded as the in-
evitable outcome of the present military
situation, which has emphasized that
the lack of coordination is costing the
Allies dearly and that unity of com-
mand has become a vital necessity.
That such action was not taken before,
although it was favored by the Govern-
ments of Great Britain, France and the
United States, was due to the argument
that the British army would resent be-
ing placed under a French General.

The military leaders themselves, it is
understood, have recently suggested the
advantages of a central command in
the present crisis. Since the beginning
it has been patent that the Germans not
only have profited from their own
united command, but frequently have
gained great advantages through the
unrelated efforts of the Allies. There is
reason to believe that in addition to
the approval of Field Marshal Sir Dou-
glas Haig, Commander in Chief of the
British forces, the change has been
strongly favored by the Supreme War
Council at Versailles and by Sir Henry
Wilson, the British Chief of Staff.

It is understood that under the new
arrangement Field Marshal Haig and
Gen. Foch will retain control of their
respective armies under the direction
of Gen. Foch. The Daily Telegraph
said the step was taken to obviate dif-
ficulties due to mixing British and
French troops in various portions of the
front. It adds that for some days past
one of the British armies has been un-
der the command of a French general to
enable complete combination of effort
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der the command of a French general to
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in the future.

Where Americans May Enter.

This part of the battle front is of par-
ticular interest because it is probable
that the American force, now ready to
move on the way to take a hand in the
fighting, is likely to be thrown in here.
Apparently the turn of the Allies is
beginning